

David Mechanic's chapter entitled "Sociological Issues in Mental Health." He considers complex issues such as societal responses to illness behavior, priorities for interventions, implications for community mental health planning raised by chronic psychiatric illness, and general factors related to the "sick role."

The content of the Direct Services division focuses upon treatment approaches for identified psychiatric problems. The chapters in this section on brief psychotherapy, group approaches, family therapy, rehabilitation, and services for children each provide a commendably comprehensive and thoughtful review of these areas with particular attention accorded to innovative approaches and modifications designed to meet the special aspects of community practice. The bibliographies in this section, particularly the one on Brief Psychotherapy, have been compiled with care. In fact, the references cited throughout the volume provide a good introduction to some of the basic literature in a field that has recently been caught up in an information explosion.

The final division of the book, Indirect Services, includes an excellent chapter on "Prevention of Mental Illness" by Dr. William M. Bolman. His consideration of differing concepts of prevention in the mental health field is helpful, and this is enhanced by the presentation of several examples of preventive programs for children and young people including preschool, school entry, and school exit projects.

Although the chapter on "Mental Health Consultation" by Dr. Howard Kern, Jr., is rambling, the author does make an important contribution in his description of the consultation as a mutually educative process which requires that the consultant become comfortable with multiple, shifting roles.

Dr. Bellak's prediction that his chapter on "Community Mental Health as a Branch of Public Health" would arouse violent reactions does not assuage concern about its alarming content. It is certainly true that mental health programs in communities need to be aware of and concerned about individuals whose emotional problems may adversely affect others in the community. However, Dr. Bellak's focus upon screening, isolation, enforced treatment, and special control legislation for this group would indeed be an ominous projection of things to come. This "quarantine philosophy" is certainly not advocated by contemporary community mental health practitioners. In view of the many significant and vital contributions from the public health field to the community mental health model, Dr. Bellak's highly controversial proposal seems most unfortunate. It is regrettable that the division on Indirect Services did not include a chapter on program evaluation since the need to assess the result of interventions is of such primary importance and urgency in the field. However, it is probable that the editors intend to devote subsequent volumes to this subject.

Although this book can and will be viewed critically with reference to some of its sections, it certainly does provide a timely and informed prospectus of the progress being made and anticipated in the field of community mental health.

M. ROBERT HARRIS, M.D.

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COOKING FOR YOUR CELIAC CHILD—DIETARY MANAGEMENT IN MALABSORPTION DISORDERS—Charlotte Baum Shеды and Norman Keifetz. The Dial Press, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1969. 244 pages, \$5.95.

A gluten-free diet for a celiac child is one of the more complicated diets. In everyday practice the pediatrician often gives the mother a list of foods to avoid but seldom

has time to discuss at great length what foods to use. *Cooking For Your Celiac Child* can be highly recommended by the doctor as an adjunct.

By providing a ready reference in the section listing permitted and forbidden foods, this book will answer the mother's questions that surely will come up every day. There are a large number of varied and ingenious recipes that will enable the mother to take an active part in the most important phase of the child's care. Many recipes for "treats" make what may otherwise be a monotonous diet even enjoyable. The recipes are simple and directions are easy to follow. If the child were able to read, he too, would recommend the book to his mother.

RAYMOND LEE, M.D.

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PICTORIAL HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY—A. A. Roback and Thomas Kiernan. Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York (10016), 1969. 294 pages, \$12.50.

In illustrated histories it is generally assumed that the text explains the illustrations while the illustrations illuminate the text. This mutual relationship does not exist in the book here reviewed. Here the two, text and illustrations, simply coexist without any noticeable interdependence. Thus, on page 71 there is extensive text about Carl Stumpf, while on the same page an illustration shows a contemporary, Edward Spranger, who has no relationship whatsoever with Carl Stumpf. Perhaps there was no picture of Stumpf available, but in that case it might have been preferable to leave the page unillustrated. Similarly, incongruities abound in the volume, and beyond this, many of the illustrations are almost totally irrelevant to the subject, the history of psychiatry. It must be admitted that the text, if it were published without illustrations, would be reasonably interesting, though a somewhat peculiar history of psychology and psychiatry, especially as far as the beginning of Graeco-Roman times are concerned. Here, as elsewhere, throughout the volume the reader misses footnotes and the customary references that usually accompany a work of this nature. This absence of the so-called "scholarly apparatus" calls attention to another omission which is quite serious and serves as a continuous irritant to the reader of the book. This omission refers to the identification of the authors, A. A. Roback and Thomas Kiernan, about whose personal and professional provenance we remain totally uninformed. Even the dust cover, which generally contains information about authors, is silent on this subject, and restricts itself to euphemistic prose about the novelty of the book.

Like most large illustrated works, this one, too, will look decorative on a coffee table, and will lend a flavor of erudition to the psychiatrist's waiting room; and it would therefore be a useful, though not intellectually taxing, gift selection for a psychiatric colleague.

ILZA VEITH, M.A., Ph.D.

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THE TREATMENT OF BURNS—Second Edition—Curtis P. Artz, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department, Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, formerly Commanding Officer and Director, U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and John A. Moncrief, M.D., F.A.C.S., Colonel, Medical Corps, Commanding Officer and Director, U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1969. 393 pages, \$14.50.

This is an expanded and revised edition of the classic monograph on burn treatment by Curtis Artz and Eric Reiss. The current authors, Colonel Artz and Colonel John Moncrief have each served as commanders of the